

WORLD BANK
DEBTOR REPORTING SYSTEM MANUAL



DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP
FINANCIAL DATA TEAM

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WORLD BANK DEBTOR REPORTING SYSTEM MANUAL

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DEBT MANUAL

PREFACE

The World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS) was established in 1951. This Manual provides detailed instructions for completing reports (Forms 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4), as well as definitions of the terms and concepts employed. Specifically:

- Form 1:** Description of Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed.
- Form 1a:** Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments for Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed.
- Form 2:** Individual External Public Debts and Private Debts Publicly Guaranteed: Current Status and Transactions during Period.
- Form 3:** Revisions of Forms 1 and 2
- Form 4:** External Private Non-Guaranteed Debt (*in thousands of U. S. dollars*).

Uses of data

The data are published annually in summary form in the *International Debt Statistics* publication. The detailed data are used by Bank staff in assessing the ability of countries to service outstanding debt and to support future external borrowing, in making economic projections, and in the analysis of a country's overall economic position. The aggregate data on external debt of developing countries are also used in analyzing and projecting global economic developments. The timely receipt of complete and accurate reports from countries participating in the DRS is extremely important, not only to the borrower and to the Bank but also to many other users of the data, especially governments, international institutions, commercial banks, and other private lenders. The data are also used extensively by those interested in world economic development: the United Nations, the International Organizations, the academic community, and the industrial and commercial enterprises and economic and financial publications.

The Bank's General Conditions (Section 9.02) require a borrowing or guaranteeing member country to "furnish to the Bank all such information as the Bank shall reasonably request with respect to financial and economic conditions in its territory, including its balance of payments and its external debt." Consequently, the Bank requires such countries to report their external debt and may require borrowers or beneficiaries other than member countries to provide representations regarding their financial statements.

It is especially important that the central authorities of developing countries have reasonably accurate knowledge concerning the external debt position of their respective countries in order to provide a foundation for policy actions. In this respect, the government's interest is the same as that of a prospective lender; without such knowledge rational decisions about incurring additional debt cannot be made. Experience has demonstrated that the Bank's request for data under the DRS has aided member

governments in establishing adequate internal reporting systems, to the mutual benefit of the Bank and the country concerned.

Use of the data provided by the DRS is not confined to the figures on outstanding debt and debt service projections. The system also constitutes a very helpful adjunct to the balance of payments reports furnished to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in analyzing the current economic position of a country, for example, the extent to which it is supplementing domestic with foreign resources (measured by the balance of payments on goods and services accounts), how such resource transfers are being financed and the prospects for continued financing of future deficits. The last, in particular requires a detailed knowledge of current financing: –type of lenders, terms and conditions of the loans, the undisbursed commitments in the pipeline, etc. The detailed, loan-by-loan, reporting under the DRS is designed to provide this necessary detail and to produce a variety of analytical tables.

Reporting procedures: An overview

Public sector debt is reported on a loan-by-loan basis. New loan commitments are reported quarterly, on Forms 1 (Description), and when appropriate, 1A (Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments). Actual loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Form 3 is used to report corrections to data originally reported in Forms 1 and 2. Private sector debt not publicly guaranteed is reported annually, in a more aggregate way, on Form 4.

The Manual is divided into six chapters. The first deals with general definitions and procedures. The second deals with the reporting of individual public and publicly guaranteed loans at the time each loan is signed, and is specifically related to Forms 1 and 1A. The third deals with annual reports of actual public sector debt transactions on Form 2. The fourth covers the reporting of revised data on form 3. The fifth section contains instructions specifically related to the reporting of rescheduling information on Forms 1, 1A, 2 and 4. The sixth contains instructions for reporting private debt, not publicly guaranteed, on Form 4.

Reporting electronically

The management of external debt data has been computerized in an increasing number of member countries. For many of these countries filling out the standard forms has become redundant. External debt data can be submitted electronically via e-mails for automatic update into the DRS database, provided that the format incorporates the specific items as defined in this manual. Staff of the Financial Data Team is prepared to render all possible assistance to reporting countries to enable them to fulfill their obligation to the Bank in the matter of debt reporting, whether on standard forms or electronic files.

For additional information, please visit our website at <http://go.worldbank.org/EBTEQHEKZ0>

Electronic files can be transmitted directly to the email address DDG_FinFiles@worldbank.org

Chapter I. GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

Creditors and debtors

The DRS in principle includes all long-term external debt, that is, debt with an original maturity of more than one year, and owed by residents of the reporting country to non-residents thereof. The term non-residents includes, besides non-resident individuals, all foreign public bodies, foreign corporations (except branches thereof in the reporting country), and international organizations; in short, any individual or organization that is not physically located in the reporting country. This is in accordance with the definition of “residents” in: International Monetary Fund (IMF), *Balance of Payments Manual, sixth Edition, 2009*, pp. 20. Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy. This is in accordance with the definition of “external debt” in International Monetary Fund (IMF), *External Debt Statistics; Guide for Compilers and Users, 2003*, pp 7.

All long-term external debt, regardless of the medium and the currencies of repayment, should be reported, including loans repayable in the currency of the debtor country and loans repayable in goods and services. ***These reports should include both external obligations payable in foreign currency and those payable in the currency of the borrowing country.*** Obligations to the World Bank (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), Inter American Development Bank (IADB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Bank (AfDB), and Asian Development Bank (AsDB) need not be reported; these organizations supply the necessary information directly to the World Bank. However, borrowings from other international organizations should be reported.

External long-term debt is classified in two categories: (a) debt of the public sector together with debt of the private sector with a public- sector guarantee in the borrowing country, and (b) all other non-guaranteed debt of the private sector. For purposes of the DRS, the public sector consists of the following types of institutions:

- (a) Central governments and their departments;
- (b) Political subdivisions such as states, province and municipalities;
- (c) Central banks; ¹
- (d) Autonomous institutions¹, such as financial and non-financial corporations, commercial and development banks, railways, utilities, etc., where:
 - (i) The budget of the institution is subject to the approval of the government of the reporting country; or
 - (ii) The government owns more than 50% of the voting stock or more than half of the members of the board of directors are government representatives; or
 - (iii) In case of default, the state would become liable for the debt of the institution.

¹ These categories are not part of “General Government” as defined for national accounts purpose in, for instance, United Nations, “A System of National Accounts” and International Monetary Fund, “Balance of Payments Manual.” Rather these are part of the “Enterprise” sector because their principal function is produce goods and/or services for general sale.

Publicly guaranteed private debt is debt of a private person or enterprise, the service on which is guaranteed by a public body as defined in the previous paragraph. Private debts guaranteed only for exchange transfer are reported with other private debts on Form 4.

Definition of Long-term Debt

Long-term debt for purposes of DRS reporting is that with an original contractual or extended maturity of more than one year, measured from the date of signing the loan agreement (commitment date) to the date on which the last payment is due.

Most agreements (commitments) cover a specific single loan but some contemplate several individual loans, such as may occur under “frame agreements” or lines of credit. The latter would be considered long-term loans and therefore reportable to the DRS only if it were contemplated that the last payment on any individual debt to be incurred would be more than one year after the date the individual loan agreement is signed.

Some loan agreements provide that the interest rate may be adjusted at periodic intervals, usually with respect to a specified market rate. The maturity of such variable (floating) rate loans is measured to the final date on which the borrower must repay the last installment of the loan, not to the date on which the interest rate may be adjusted.

Reporting procedures

Public sector debt, defined above, is reported on a loan-by-loan basis on Forms 1, 1A (when appropriate), 2 and 3. Private debt without official guarantee should be reported in aggregate, i.e., not on a loan-by-loan basis, on Form 4. Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made. Form 3 should be submitted when required to report alterations in loan provisions or to correct errors in reporting transactions previously reported on forms 1 and 2. If corrections or alterations to Form 1A are needed, a completely revised form should be submitted. Form 4 should be submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following the report year.

If no new loan has been contracted during a particular quarterly period, a statement noting that fact should be submitted. Countries in a position to substitute computer tapes or diskettes for the required forms may do so, but they must make specific arrangements in advance with the Financial Data Team of the World Bank.

Form	Submission Frequency	Date of Submission
Forms 1 & 1A	Quarterly	Within 30 days of the close of the quarter
Form 2	Annually	March 31
Form 3	As required	-----
Form 4	Annually	March 31

If the reporting country is in doubt, as to whether a specific loan should or should not be reported, or as to how the various terms (interest rates, amortization schedule, etc.) should be interpreted for the purposes of DRS reporting, it may submit a copy of the loan agreement with the report on Form 1. This document will be treated confidentially by the World Bank.

All reports and correspondence should be addressed to:

The World Bank
Attention: Financial Data Team
Development Data Group (DECDG)
Room MC 2-768, mailstop MC2-208
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.
Facsimile (202) 522-1785
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Chapter II. REPORTING NEW COMMITMENTS: FORMS 1, 1A

New loan commitments are reported on Form 1 (and 1A, when appropriate). In general loan commitment occurs when the lender enters into a legally enforceable agreement with the borrower to provide financing to the latter, even though actual disbursements may depend on the subsequent occurrence of certain events – the delivery of merchandise for instance. The information requested on Form 1 is vital to the successful operation of the DRS because it is used to organize and classify the data, to make projections of debt service requirements, and to assess the degree of concessionality of each credit. It is therefore essential that the key characteristics of each loan be reported in a uniform manner by all countries. This chapter of the Manual will be devoted to explaining, in more detail than is provided by the instructions on the forms themselves, the information needed. These explanations, like the instructions, refer to numbered items on the Forms.

Form 1

Item 2 **Debt number**

Every loan must be assigned a unique debt number, consisting of not more than 12 contiguous digits. It can be an alpha-numeric debt number with the same length, i.e., same number of digits for all loans and no blank space between digits. For example, if a 7-digit numbering system is adopted, the debt number could be: 0001000, 0002000, 0003000, 1215000, 3005004, OPEC001, IFAD026, A235000, B128001; or it could be: 2011001, 2011002, 2011003, where the first 4 digits designate the year of loan commitment and the last three digits are tranche or sub-loan numbers, in which case the tranches or sub-loans must be reported on separate form 1. There should be no duplication of debt number and it is suggested that, whenever feasible, the loans be numbered in chronological sequence. Once assigned, the number must be unique and used on all subsequent reports referring to the same debt, especially on Forms 2 and 3, which contain no other means of loan identification.

If reports are prepared by more than one administrative unit in a country, special care may be needed to avoid using duplicate numbers. This can be accomplished, for instance, by reassignment of specific blocks of numbers to each agency.

Item 2a **Debt number in reporting country**

Enter here the number assigned to the loan in the reporting country – if it is different from the number given in Item 2. Alternatively, enter the identification number assigned by the lender.

Item 3 **Name of borrower**

This is the actual debtor (or debtors, if more than one), as shown in the loan document, that is, the institution financially responsible for servicing the loan. The government of the reporting country should be shown as debtor

only if the debt will be repaid from budgeted funds of the central government.

Item 4 **Type of borrower**

For purposes of this report, debtors should be classified as follows:

- (a) Central government. The government of the country as such, including administrative departments thereof.
- (b) Central Bank. The monetary authority, normally the agency that issues currency and holds the country's international reserves.
- (c) Local government. All political subdivision – states, provinces, municipalities, etc.
- (d) Public corporation. Incorporated or unincorporated entities wholly owned by the governmental sector, which usually covers most of their expenses by selling goods or services to the public. Typical examples are railroads and public utilities. Both non-financial and financial corporations are included, except for official development banks, which are shown separately. Commercial banks are also included, if wholly owned by the public sector.
- (e) Mixed enterprise. Incorporated or incorporated entitles, financial and non-financial (excluding development banks), in which the public sector has more than 50 percent (but less than 100 percent) of voting power. If the public ownership is 50 percent or less, the enterprise is considered private; if the public ownership is complete, the enterprise is considered public.
- (f) Official development bank. Financial intermediaries primarily engaged in making long-term loans beyond the capacity of conventional institutions, and which do not accept monetary deposits.
- (g) Private. All borrowers not included in the preceding categories, but reports on individual loans are required only with respect to loans the servicing of which is guaranteed by an agency of the public sector, as defined above. Do not include private debts which are guaranteed by a public body in the form of a commitment to provide foreign exchange when needed to service the debt; these are reported with other non-guaranteed private debt on Form4.

Item 5 **Name of Guarantor**

If a public body in the reporting country guarantees service on the debt (but not simply for exchange transfer), enter the name of the guarantor here. This would be an agency in the public sector other than the debtor; e.g., the central government may guarantee the debt of a public Corporation. Also show the name of a public sector guarantor of private debt in this item.

Item 6 **Relationship to central government budget**

Answer this question “yes” only if the debt service payments, principal and interest are to be financed directly through the government budget. This information will help make it possible to reconcile statistics on external debt with statistics on public finance and contingent liabilities.

Item 7 **Economic classification**

Enter a brief description of the purchase of the loan (e.g., to finance a specific project, to pay for imports, to refinance all or part of an existing debt). If the loan is for a specific project, give the name of the project and describe the project according to the economic sector in which it falls. Enough information should be furnished to enable the loan to be classified according to economic sector. Note that the information should disclose the nature of the enterprise or program benefiting from the loan, not the nature of the products being financed.

Item 8 **Type of agreement**

Debt agreements are divided into three major categories for reporting purposes:

- (a) Normal. Most debt agreements are of this type, consisting of a single loan, with the purpose, rate(s) of interest, and maturity date(s) specified in the agreement. However, a separate category is provided for refinancing loans.
- (b) Debt refinancing. This category covers only voluntary refinancing, i.e. when a new loan is contracted (at more advantageous terms) to repay the outstanding balance of one or several previously contracted loans.
- (c) Debt rescheduling. This category covers all arrangements made in order to give the debtor relief from the obligation to meet originally scheduled payments, which may be either in arrears or due in the future. This can include principal and interest arrears, in current and future maturities due, short term debt and private non-guaranteed debt. Note that new money arrangements that are sometimes part of the overall rescheduling agreement should be reported as normal loans. Copies of all debt relief agreements should be furnished. Specific instructions for reporting debt relief operations are given in Chapter VI.

Item 9 **Principal repayments**

If the pattern of principal repayments is equal payments, annuity or one lump sum check the appropriate box (1, 2 or 3) in Item 9.1. If the pattern of principal repayments is “other” check box 4 in Item 9.1 and supply Form 1A.

If amortization payments are based on the total commitment, omit item 9.3. If based on each drawing, complete both parts of item 9.3.

Item 10 **Principal repayment dates**

Items 10.1 and 10.2 are to be completed with actual principal repayment dates or the best estimate at the time of commitment. If payments are based on each drawing, please give dates, based on the best possible estimate.

Item 11 **Consolidation period**

These fields are to be used only if the debt is a rescheduling loan. Give the dates of the consolidation period. Also complete Form 1A showing the dates and the amounts rescheduled in each year. (See Chapter VI for instructions on reporting rescheduling).

Item 12 **Name of lender**

Enter the exact name of the lender, if it is a foreign government, indicate which agency or department. If there is more than one creditor, as in the case of a syndicated bank credit, give the name of the lead manager and indicate in item 22 whether the syndicate comprises institutions of only one or of several countries.

Item 12a **Creditor guaranty agency**

Enter the name of the official agency in the creditor country that is the guarantor (if any).

Item 13 **Creditor country**

This is the country of residence of the creditor, not necessarily of its nationality. (Loans from a United Kingdom branch of a Japanese bank, for instance, are classified under “United Kingdom”, not under “Japan”). If creditors of more than one country are involved, including bonds issued in more than one country (e.g. “Euro” bonds), enter the word “multiple”. If the lender is an official international organizational, so indicate; do not enter the country where the organization is located.

Residence should be determined on the basis of the definitions set forth in the Balance of Payments Manual of the International Monetary Fund (Chapter 4), to which reference has already been made.

Item 14 **Type of credit of creditor**

- (a) Exporter. Indicate this category only if the credit is extended directly by the exporter itself (frequently referred to as “suppliers’ credit).
- (b) Commercial bank or other financial institution. These include all commercial banks, whether or not publicly owned, as well as other financial institutions, such as finance companies, merchant banks, insurance companies, and the like. Note the asymmetry in definitions with regards to

commercial banks: as debtors, publicly owned commercial banks are in the public sector; as creditors all commercial banks are classified as private, whether publicly or privately owned. Indicate (item 22) whether or not the credit is a syndicated loan, that is, whether more than one creditor institution is involved. However such credits should be reported as a single loan.

- (c) International organization. Note that loans from the World Bank, IDA, IADB , IMF, AfDB, and AsDB need not be reported. Only other international organizations are included here; all loans by private financial institutions should be classified in category (b).
- (d) Government or public agency. This category includes loans from central, provincial or local governments, central banks (but not government-owned commercial banks), and public enterprises (notably, governmental export-financing institutions, development banks, and the like).
- (e) Bond. Include all bond issues, whether publicly offered or privately placed. The bank recognizes that a clear distinction between a privately placed bond issue and a loan is sometimes difficult to establish.
- (f) Nationalization. Include here only bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued directly to the previous owners of nationalized properties. Loans obtained from other creditors to provide funds to reimburse owners of nationalized properties should not be reported as nationalization.

Item 15 **Commitment date**

The commitment date is that on which the loan agreement was signed or, if the debt consists of bonds, the date of issue.

Item 16 **Amount of commitment**

For the most part, the amount of the commitment in the case of loans from governments, international agencies, and banks and other financial institutions is unambiguous. In the case of suppliers' credits, however, the amount of the commitment should consist only of that portion being financed on credit. In general, this would be the value of the shipment, minus all cash payments made by the purchaser.

In the case of bond issues, the face or nominal value of the total issue is considered to be the amount of the commitment, without deducting underwriting commissions or discounts. The amount of the commitment should exclude future interest payments. The total amount of the commitment should be shown even if it is contemplated – as in some stand-by credits that the whole loan will not in fact, be drawn.

In the case of a rescheduling loan give also the components of the total amount rescheduled (consolidated) under items 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6.

Note that in Item 16, as well as others where amounts are required, the amounts should be specified in thousands, except in the cases of Japanese yen and Italian lire, which should be expressed in millions.

Item 17 **Currency**

The currency in which the amounts are reported, normally the one in which the payment is due, is shown in item 17.1. If the loan has several currency tranches, i.e., is divided into parts with each part payable in a different currency, the amounts may be combined and expressed in one currency, making the necessary conversion at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the commitment. Alternatively, each tranche may be reported as a separate sub-loan. If the debt can be repaid in any one of several currencies at the creditor's option, enter the word "multiple" in item 17.2, and describe the arrangements in item 22. If the debt is repayable in goods, indicate this item in 17.2, with an explanation in item 22 of how the goods are to be valued for this purpose. If a loan is denominated in a specific currency, but with a maintenance-of-value agreement tying it to another currency or commodity, describe the arrangement in item 22.

Item 18 **Type of interest**

Except for loans with interest schedules reported in Form 1A, the World Bank projects future interest payments on the basis of information reported in item 18. The following possibilities occur:

- (a) No interest during the entire life of the loan.
- (b) Interest included in principal. Specify rate, if known in item 19.1
- (c) Fixed interest rate.
- (d) Variable rate, usually tied to some money market rate, e.g., London interbank offer rate (LIBOR), New York prime; specify rate or rates base name in item 18.6, 18.7.

Item 19 **Interest rates or margins**

Indicate the fixed interest rates or the margins of the variable interest rates in this item.

- (a) If one or two fixed interest rates apply to the loan enter the rate or rates in item 19.1 and 19.3. If more than two rates apply give additional rates in item 22 "notes".
- (b) If one or two margins of variable interest rates apply to the loan enter the margin or margins of the variable rate in item 19.2 and 19.4. If more than two margins apply give additional margin in item 22 "note".

Item 20

Interest payment dates

Both the month and year of the first and final payments should be entered. If more than one interest (or margin) rate apply, give the date when the second interest/margin rate comes into effect.

Item 21

Commitment charge

If there is a commitment charge applicable to the undrawn portion of the loan commitment, enter the annual rate here. If there are front-end charges, enter the amount and an explanation thereof in a footnote. The term front-end charges include management, participation, legal and registration fees, and similar charges payable by the debtor.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM
**FORM 1: DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AND PRIVATE DEBT
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED**

1. Reporting Country	2. Debt No.	2a. Debt No. in Reporting Country (if different)
3. Name of Borrower		12. Name of Lender
4. Type of Borrower (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central government <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Central bank <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Local government <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Public Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Mixed enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Official development bank <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Private		12a. Creditor Guaranty Agency
5. Name of Guarantor		13. Creditor Country
6. Budget Financed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		14. Type of Creditor (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exporter <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private bank or other financial institution <input type="checkbox"/> 4. International organization <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Government or public agency <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Bond <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Nationalization
7. Economic Sector and Purpose		15. Commitment Date
8. Type of Agreement (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 0. Normal loan <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Debt refinancing <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Debt rescheduling <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Other (describe in Notes)		16. Amount of Commitment _____ of which 1. _____ rescheduled principal arrears 2. _____ rescheduled interest arrears 3. _____ rescheduled maturities 4. _____ rescheduled interest 5. _____ rescheduled short term 6. _____ resch. private non-guaranteed debt.
9. Principal Payments 1. Pattern of Repayments (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Equal payments <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Annuity <input type="checkbox"/> 3. One lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (provide schedule on Form 1A) 2. Repayment Based on (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> Total commitment <input type="checkbox"/> Each drawing 3. If Repayment is Based on Drawings a. No of months from drawing to first principal repayment: _____ b. No. of principal payments on each drawing: _____		17. Currency in Which 1. Amount is reported _____ 2. Debt is repayable _____
10. Principal Repayment Dates 1. First _____ 2. Final _____ 3. No. of payments per year _____		18. Type of Interest or Base <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Interest free <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Interest included in principal <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Fixed rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Variable rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (Form 1A required) If rates are variable give base 6. 1st variable base _____ 7. 2nd variable base _____
11. Consolidation Period From _____ To _____ (Fill in column 3 of Forms 1A with amounts rescheduled each year)		19. Interest Rates or Margins 1. 1st fixed rate _____% 3. 2nd fixed rate _____% 2. 1st variable margin _____% 4. 2nd variable margin _____%
22. Notes		20. Interest Payment Dates 1. First _____ 2. Final _____ 3. No. of payments per year _____ 4. For items 19.3 or 19.4 above, give dates on which rates take effect: _____
		21. Commitment Charge (rate %) _____

Form 1A

The Purpose of this form is to enable the Bank to make projections of future payments of principal and interest for those loans that have irregular patterns of repayments that cannot be generated automatically. It is also used for multi-year rescheduling agreements, whereby the total amount rescheduled is broken down into its yearly components.

Therefore, Form 1A should be submitted to report future payments of principal and interest (columns 4 and 5) for all individual loans for which items 9.4 and 18.5 of Form 1 have been checked. A revised Form 1A should be submitted if there are significant changes in the schedules of repayments. In addition, Form 1A is to be submitted to report future amounts rescheduled included in the total amount reported in Form 1. (See detailed instructions in Chapter V – Reporting Debt Relief).

The following directions apply to the indicated items on Form 1A:

Item 2 **Debt number**

Enter the debt number assigned to the individual debt as reported on Form 1.

Item 3 **Currency in which reported**

This should be the same as the currency shown in item 17.1 of Form 1.

Item 4 **Type of submission**

If this is the first time that a schedule is being submitted for the loan in question, check “Original”. If this Form 1A replaces a previously submitted Form, check “Revision”.

Column 1 and 2: Date (month, year). Enter the dates (month and year, but see below) on which the rescheduled amounts indicated in column 3 become effective and in which the payments shown in column 4 and column 5 are due.

Column 3: Future rescheduling. Show here future rescheduled amounts applicable to each date in columns 1 and 2. The sum of the amounts entered in column 3 must equal item 16 (amount of commitment) on Form 1. (See Chapter V- Reporting Debt Relief).

Column 4: Principal. This column needs to be filled in, only if the repayment schedule is irregular, i.e., if box No. 4 of item 9.1 of Form 1 has been checked. Enter the amount of principal due on the dates shown in column 1 and 2. The sum of the amounts entered in column 4 must equal item 16 (amount of commitment) on Form 1. If it is impossible to separate interest and principal payments (as provided for in item 18.2 of Form 1), the sum of the principal and interest payments should be entered in this column and column 5 should be left blank.

Chapter III. REPORTING CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS: FORM 2

In the preceding section, the manner of reporting new loan commitments was described. Such commitments, while embodied in loan documents, generally apply to future events – loan disbursements and repayments – and therefore, must be regarded only as approximate descriptions of such events. Form 2, on the other hand, calls for reporting transactions that have already occurred, and can therefore be completed with considerable accuracy. This section deals with the reporting requirements for Form 2. It covers transactions occurring during the calendar year (i.e., on a cash basis, as opposed to Balance of Payments data which are on accrual basis) and should be submitted annually, on or before March 31. Reporting for time periods other than the calendar year may be acceptable, but must be arranged in advance with the Bank.

Form 2

Item 02 **Debt number**

Each debt should be reported in a separate column, under the same number assigned on the relevant Form 1 (see Chapter II, Form 1, Item 2 for method of assigning debt numbers).

Item 03 **Currency of loan transactions**

In general, this is the currency as reported on the respective Form 1, item 17.1 (currency of loan commitment). However, if the loan transactions are conducted in a different currency, then show the relevant currency. Again, note that the reporting unit is in thousands (except for Japanese yen and Italian lire, which should be reported in millions).

Part 1. Debt Stocks at End-of-Period

Item 010 **Drawn and still outstanding**

In general, report under this item the amount of the loan or credit drawn, net of principal repayments and write-off, i.e. the amount of the debt actually outstanding at end-of-period. For bonds, report nominal amounts (face value). The amount reported should include arrears of principal, if any (Item 200). Except for loans being reported on Form 2 for the first time, this column should bear the following relationship to Item 010 of the previous report (for a normal loan in a specific transaction currency, without debt restructuring operations):

$$010 = 010 \text{ of previous report} + 500 - 800 - 700$$

Note: There will not be an arithmetic balance in the case of loans reported in a currency other than that in which the loan is disbursed and repaid. Also, see Chapter V of this manual for the calculation of Item 010 for loans that have been rescheduled.

Item 100 **Undrawn balance**

The undrawn balance represents the amount of the commitment (as reported on Form 1) still available for use at the end of the period, i.e., the amount of the commitment less drawings and cancellations. Except for loans being reported on Form 2 for the first time, this item should bear the following relationship to Item 100 of the previous report:

$$100 = 100 \text{ of previous report} + 400 - 500 - 600$$

Item 200 **Principal in arrears**

Report in this column the cumulative amount of principal due but not paid (if any) as of end-of-period. Principal in arrears should not be deducted from the figure reported in Item 010 (amount drawn and outstanding). Principal payments due that have been paid into blocked accounts should be considered to be in arrears, unless the funds in question have actually been transferred to the creditor's account.

Item 300 **Interest in arrears**

This item should include cumulative interest due but not paid as of the end of the reporting period, including interest on principal installments in arrears. Interest payments due but paid into blocked accounts should be considered to be in arrears, unless the funds in question have actually been transferred to the creditor's account.

Part 2. Debt Flows during the Period

Item 400 **Commitments**

The amount reported under this item should represent the amount reported in Item 16 of each Form 1 filled for the year in question. In addition, enter here any increases in commitments on previously reported loans.

Item 500 **Drawings**

Drawings or disbursements are transfers of funds, receipts of goods, or other events, which convert a "commitment" into a "debt". The actual amount drawn should be shown; in the case of bonds, if this differs from the nominal amount (face or par value) of debt assumed, explain the difference in a footnote.

Item 600 **Cancellations of undrawn amount**

An entry in this item will represent a reduction in the undrawn balance.

Item 700 **Write-offs of debt outstanding**

An entry in this item will represent a reduction in the drawn and outstanding debt.

Item 800 **Principal repaid**

Enter the amount of principal repaid during the year. If bonds or any other debt are repaid or repurchased at other than face or par value, show the actual amount paid in this column and the nominal value of the debt redeemed in a footnote. Bonds purchased by the debtor should not be considered as repaid until they have been formally retired. Payments into sinking funds are also not considered repayments, nor are bonds purchased in the market through sinking funds or otherwise, until the bonds are formally retired.

Item 900 **Interest paid**

Enter the sum of interest, commitment charges, front-end fees, and similar payments made during the year.

Part 3. Rescheduled Loans

The following items pertain only to rescheduled loans. For detailed instructions on the reporting of transactions for loans that have been rescheduled, please see Chapter VI of this manual.

- 01R Rescheduled: Debt Outstanding** – Amount of debt outstanding which has been rescheduled during the reporting period (only in cases where the total Debt Outstanding and Disbursed was rescheduled).
- 20R Rescheduled: Principal in Arrears** – Amount of principal in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been rescheduled during the reporting period.
- 30R Rescheduled: Interest in Arrears** – Amount of interest in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been rescheduled during the reporting period.
- 80R Rescheduled: Principal Due** – Amount of principal that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been rescheduled.
- 90R Rescheduled: Interest Due** – Amount of interest that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been rescheduled.
- 20W Forgiven: Principal in Arrears** – Amount of principal in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been forgiven (written-off) during the reporting period.

- 30W Forgiven: Interest in Arrears** – Amount of interest in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been forgiven during the reporting period.
- 80W Forgiven: Principal Due** – Amount of principal that should have been paid during the reporting and has been forgiven.
- 90W Forgiven: Interest Due** – Amount of interest that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been forgiven.
- 40R Amount Consolidated under rescheduling** – Amount signed under rescheduling agreement.
- 50R Amount Drawn under rescheduling** – Amount drawn under rescheduling agreement.
- 10R Amount Undrawn under rescheduling** – Amount undrawn under rescheduling agreement.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM (DRS)

**FORM 2: INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBTS AND PRIVATE DEBTS PUBLICLY GUARANTEED
CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD**

Reporting Country	Period Ended (month year)
-------------------	---------------------------

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION		Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt
02	Debt Number				
03	Currency Reported				
010	Debt Outstanding and Disbursed				
100	Undrawn Amount				
200	Principal in Arrears				
300	Interest in Arrears				
400	New Commitments				
500	Drawings				
600	Cancellations of Undrawn Amount				
700	Write-offs of Debt Outstanding				
800	Principal Paid				
900	Interest Paid				
01R	Rescheduled: Debt Outstanding				
20R	Rescheduled: Principal in Arrears				
30R	Rescheduled: Interest in Arrears				
80R	Rescheduled: Principal Due				
90R	Rescheduled: Interest Due				
20W	Forgiven: Principal in Arrears				
30W	Forgiven: Interest in Arrears				
80W	Forgiven: Principal Due				
90W	Forgiven: Interest Due				
40R	Amount Consolidated under Rescheduling				
50R	Amount Drawn under Rescheduling				
10R	Amount Undrawn under Rescheduling				

Notes:

ADDENDUM to: Debtor Reporting System Manual
Table 1: Accounting rules in reporting transactions

Account #	Acronym	Description
010	DOD	Debt Outstanding & Disbursed
100	UND	Undisbursed
200	PRA	Principle Arrears
300	INA	Interest Arrears
400	COM	Commitments
500	DSB	Disbursements
600	CAN	Cancellations
700	WRO	Write-offs
800	PRP	Principal Repayments
900	INP	Interest Payments

01R	RESDOD	Rescheduled Debt Outstanding
20R	RESPRA	Rescheduled: Principal Arrears
30R	RESINA	Rescheduled: Interest Arrears
80R	RESPR	Rescheduled: Principal Due
90R	RESINT	Rescheduled: Interest Due
20W	WROPRA	Principal Arrears Written-Off
30W	WROINA	Interest Arrears Written-Off
80W	WROPR	Principal Due Written-Off
90W	WROINT	Interest Due Written-Off
40R	RESCOM	Committed via Rescheduling
50R	RESDSB	Disbursed via Rescheduling
10 R	RESUND	Rescheduled Undisbursed

010	(DOD) current =	DOD (010) previous
		Plus 500 (DSB in year)
		Minus 800 (PRP in year)
		Minus 01R (RESDOD in year)
		Minus 80R (RESPR in year)
		Minus 20R (RESPRA in year)
		Minus 80W (WROPR in year)
		Minus 20W (WROPRA in year)

100	(UND) current =	100 UND previous
		Minus 500 (DSB in year)
		Minus 600 (CAN in year)
		Plus additional /increase in 400 commitments

200	(PRA) current =	200 PRA previous
		Plus Principal due and unpaid
		Minus 20R (RESPRA in year)
		Minus 20W (WROPRA in year)

Account #	Acronym	Description
300	(INA) current =	300 INA previous
		Plus Interest due and unpaid
		Minus 30R (RESINA in year)
		Minus 30W (WROINA in year)
10R	(RESUND) current =	40R RESCOM current
		Minus 50R (RESDSB in year)
		or
	current	10R RESUND previous
		Minus 50R (RESDSB in year)

Chapter IV. REPORTING REVISIONS: FORM 3

It is inevitable that the data submitted on Forms 1, 1A and 2 will sometimes need to be revised, either because the original submission was incomplete or erroneous, or because later information had made the original data obsolete.

Form 3 has been provided to report specific amendments to Forms 1 and 2. However, if significant changes occur in the anticipated schedules of repayments a revised Form 1A should be submitted. Also, if significant changes occur in several loans previously reported on Form 2, then submit a “Revised” Form 2 for the relevant year of revision in lieu of Form 3.

Form 3 need not be submitted more frequently than quarterly and then only when there are revisions.

Amounts are to be reported in thousands (or in millions if in Italian lire or Japanese yen) of the currency in which they take place.

Column 1 **Debt number**

Enter the number of the debt to which the revision applies.

Column 2 **Period ended (month, year)**

Use this column only when revising a Form 2. Enter the date of the reporting period being revised. Note: see paragraph 2 of this Chapter for revisions of several loans previously reported on Form 2.

Column 3 **Item (describe)**

Give number and title or description, as it appears on the printed form, of the item in which the revised information would have appeared had it been reported on the original Form 1 or 2.

Column 4 **Revised data**

Enter the revised data, as it would have appeared in the original form. If this is an amount, indicate the currency in which it is reported.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM
FORM 3: REVISIONS OF FORMS 1 AND 2

1. Reporting Country
2. Date of submission

Debt Number	Period Ended (month, year) 1/	Item or Column (describe)	Revised Data 2/

1/ For Form 2, enter the date of the form being revised.
 2/ If an amount, indicate the currency in which reported.

Notes:

Chapter V. REPORTING PRIVATE NON-GUARANTEED DEBT: FORM 4

The importance of external long-term private debt in many countries has increased the need for more complete and accurate data on the subject. Some reporting countries – especially those with exchange controls – already have a considerable body of such information; in many countries, however, collection of the necessary data may involve new inquiries to private firms and individuals.

Partly in recognition of the difficulties that may be involved, the Bank has kept the reports on private debt relatively simple. In particular, private debt is to be reported only on a consolidated basis, with no breakdown by creditor country, and information regarding commitments is not requested.

The data on private debt are reported in aggregate form, not on a loan-by-loan basis. When aggregating, debts repayable in currencies other than U.S. dollars should be converted into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect on the appropriate dates. Outstanding amounts should be converted at rates in effect on the last day of the preceding and current years, respectively; transaction data should be converted at average rates for the year. All estimated future interest and principal payments should be converted into U.S. dollars at rates in effect on the last day of the reporting year.

The following specific instructions are numbered to correspond to the items and columns on Form 4.

Part A: Current Status and Transactions during Period **(amounts in thousands of U.S. Dollars)**

Item 2: Type of debtor

A separate form should be submitted, and the appropriate box checked in the upper right hand corner of the form, for each of three types of debtors, as follows:

Commercial banks. Those institutions defined as commercial banks by the International Monetary Fund for statistical purposes, i.e., institutions whose assets and liabilities are reported on lines 20-27 of the country pages of the International Monetary Fund's monthly publication, International financial Statistics. However, commercial banks which are publicly owned, and whose debts are therefore reported as public sector debt on Forms 1, 1A, 2 and 3, are excluded. Foreign-owned commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, are included in this category.

Direct investment enterprises, other than commercial banks. Enterprises which are wholly foreign-owned or in which non-residents hold significant equity interests for the purpose of exercising an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. Such enterprises will have been identified for balance-of-payments purposes following the guidelines in Chapter 18, Balance of Payments Manual, fifth Edition, International Monetary Fund, except that foreign-owned commercial banks (branches and subsidiaries) are excluded from this category. Except for banks, it is important that an enterprise classified as a direct investment

enterprise for purposes of balance of payments reports submitted to the IMF be similarly classified for reports to the DRS.

All other enterprises. All other private enterprises and entities, other than those included in the two preceding categories.

Column 1 Type of creditor

The classification of creditors is an abbreviated form of the one used in reporting public sector debt. The first category, “**Private banks and other financial institutions**” includes commercial banks (including publicly owned commercial banks; note the asymmetry with respect to classification of commercial banks as debtors) and other financial institutions, such as investment banks, insurance companies, and the like. Publicly issued bonds are also included in this category. The second category, “**Foreign parents and affiliates**” includes parent companies, home offices, sister companies, and other affiliates of the foreign entity whose interest in the domestic enterprise leads to the latter’s classification as a direct investment enterprise. “Commercial banks” and “Direct investment enterprises” could be included in this category, but “Other” debtors (Item 2) includes debts to foreign parents and affiliates only if they represent legally binding contracts with fixed maturities of over one year. The third category includes “**Suppliers and all other private creditors.**” Debts due to foreign governments and their official agencies, and to international organizations, are reported in the fourth category.

Column 2 Drawn and still outstanding, beginning of period

Include all private non-guaranteed debt due on the last day of the previous reporting period. Do not include undisbursed commitments, or future interest payments. However, principal payments in arrears, if any, should be included.

Column 3 Drawings

The amount of long-term external debt drawn during the year.

Column 4 Principal repayments

The gross amount repaid during the reporting period. Report actual repayments only; do not include adjustments, cancellations, etc.

Column 5 Interest paid

All interest actually paid during the year. Do not include interest accrued but not paid; this should be reported in column 10.

Column 6 Principal rescheduled

In many instances private debt non-guaranteed by the debtor country is guaranteed by a creditor agency, and is therefore included in rescheduling agreements. Enter here the amount of principal that have been included in a rescheduling agreement

during the current year. This amount might consist of principal due in the current year or cumulative principal in arrears. This amount should be netted out from the amount outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Column 7 Interest rescheduled

Enter here the amount of interest and other charges that were included in a rescheduling agreement whether due in the current year or past due and in arrears.

Column 8 Drawn and outstanding, end of period

Enter here all private non-guaranteed debt due on the last day of the reporting period. Note that the principal in arrears (column 8) should be included, whereas interest arrears (column 10) and principal rescheduled (column 6) should not.

Column 9 Principal in arrears

Enter the cumulative amount of principal that should have been paid up to the reporting period – but was not paid and not rescheduled.

Column 10 Interest in arrears

Enter the cumulative amount of interest that should have been paid up to the reporting period – but was not paid and not rescheduled.

Part B: Estimates of Future Payments of Principal and Interest
(amounts in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

In part B, report scheduled future principal and interest payments on the debt outstanding at the end of the year, annually for each of the succeeding 8 years. The remaining principal and interest due in subsequent years should be indicated in a lump sum in the last column. Total repayments of principal for all years should sum to the total debt outstanding at the end of the reporting year.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM
FORM 4 : EXTERNAL PRIVATE NON-GUARANTEED DEBT
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)
NOTE : Consult instructions on the reserve side of this form
PART A. CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD

1. REPORTING COUNTRY
2. TYPE OF DEBTOR (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL BANKS <input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
3. PERIOD ENDED December 20__

TYPE OF CREDITOR	BEGINNING OF PERIOD Dec. 2019	TRANSACTION DURING PERIOD					END OF PERIOD		
	DRAWN AND OUTSTANDING	DRAWINGS	PRINCIPAL PAID	INTEREST PAID	PRINCIPAL RESCHEDULED	INTEREST RESCHEDULED	DRAWN AND OUTSTANDING	PRINCIPAL IN	INTEREST IN ARREARS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PRIVATE BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
FOREIGN PARENTS AND AFFILIATES									
EXPORTERS AND OTHER PRIVATE SOURCES	-	-							
OFFICIAL (GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)									
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART B. ESTIMATED FUTURE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PRINCIPAL

TYPE OF CREDITOR	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	After 20__
PRIVATE BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
FOREIGN PARENTS AND AFFILIATES									
EXPORTERS AND OTHER PRIVATE SOURCES									
OFFICIAL (GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)									
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INTEREST

TYPE OF CREDITOR	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	20__	After 20__
PRIVATE BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
FOREIGN PARENTS AND AFFILIATES									
EXPORTERS AND OTHER PRIVATE SOURCES									
OFFICIAL (GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)									
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chapter VI. REPORTING DEBT RELIEF INFORMATION

The requirements for reporting loan-by-loan information of a country's debt relief arrangements consists of two components:

- (a) The new loans emanating from the debt relief agreements; and
- (b) The modification of the data in the loans being rescheduled.

A. RESCHEDULING LOANS

I. Forms 1 and 1A

The reporting requirements for new loans emanating from the debt relief agreement are basically similar to the ones for reporting any new commitments, i.e. a new loan number should be assigned to the loan and Forms 1 and 1A should be submitted giving all the pertinent information as to debtor name and type, creditor name and type, the currency, the amount and the terms of repayment.

Three additional items need to be reported for these loans:

- (i) The total amount of the agreement (consolidated amount) should be broken down into components: (Form 1, item 16). Total amount () of which:
 - 1. () rescheduled principal arrears
 - 2. () rescheduled interest arrears
 - 3. () rescheduled maturities (principal due)
 - 4. () rescheduled interest due
 - 5. () rescheduled short-term debt (original maturity of less than one year)
 - 6. () rescheduled long-term private non-guaranteed debt
- (ii) The dates of the consolidation period (Form 1, item 11)
These dates define the period of debt relief, i.e., only service payments due between these dates are included in the rescheduling agreement.
- (iii) For multi-year rescheduling, the rescheduled amounts related to each year (Form 1A, column 3).
If a rescheduling agreement includes service payments due in more than one calendar year, the amounts rescheduled each year should be indicated.

EXAMPLE

Attached, please find Forms 1 and 1A for loan No. 1111010 as an example for reporting rescheduling loans.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM
**FORM 1: DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AND PRIVATE DEBT
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED**

1. Reporting Country ANDORA	2. Debt No. 1111010	2a. Debt No. in Reporting Country (if different)
3. Name of Borrower Government		12. Name of Lender COFACE
4. Type of Borrower (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Central government <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Central bank <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Local government <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Public Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Mixed enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Official development bank <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Private		12a. Creditor Guaranty Agency
5. Name of Guarantor		13. Creditor Country FRANCE
6. Budget Financed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		14. Type of Creditor (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exporter <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private bank or other financial institution <input type="checkbox"/> 4. International organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Government or public agency <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Bond <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Nationalization
7. Economic Sector and Purpose Paris Club rescheduling of interest and maturities due January 1985 through December 1986		15. Commitment Date February 1985
8. Type of Agreement (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 0. Normal loan <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Debt refinancing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Debt rescheduling <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Other (describe in Notes)		16. Amount of Commitment EF 646 _____ of which 1. _____ rescheduled principal arrears 2. _____ rescheduled interest arrears 3. 460 _____ rescheduled maturities 4. 186 _____ rescheduled interest 5. _____ rescheduled short term 6. _____ resch. private non-guaranteed debt.
9. Principal Payments 1. Pattern of Repayments (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Equal payments <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Annuity <input type="checkbox"/> 3. One lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (provide schedule on Form 1A) 2. Repayment Based on (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total commitment <input type="checkbox"/> Each drawing 3. If Repayment is Based on Drawings a. No of months from drawing to first principal repayment: _____ b. No. of principal payments on each drawing: _____		17. Currency in Which 1. Amount is reported EF _____ 2. Debt is repayable EF _____
10. Principal Repayment Dates 1. First 1985-5 _____ 2. Final 1995-11 _____ 3. No. of payments per year 2 _____		18. Type of Interest or Base <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Interest free <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Interest included in principal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Fixed rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Variable rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (Form 1A required) If rates are variable give base 6. 1st variable base _____ 7. 2nd variable base _____
11. Consolidation Period From 1985-1 _____ To 1986-12 _____ (Fill in column 3 of Forms 1A with amounts rescheduled each year)		19. Interest Rates or Margins 1. 1st fixed rate 4.5 _____% 3. 2nd fixed rate _____% 2. 1st variable margin _____% 4. 2nd variable margin _____%
22. Notes		20. Interest Payment Dates 1. First 1985-11 _____ 2. Final 1995-11 _____ 3. No. of payments per year 2 _____ 4. For items 19.3 or 19.4 above, give dates on which rates take effect: _____
		21. Commitment Charge (rate %) _____

(a) On Form 1:

- (i) Total commitment of Loan No. 1111010 is for FF646 of which FF460 (2 payments of \$230 each) is for rescheduled maturities and FF186 (Interest at 9% for \$2,070) for rescheduled interest: (Items 16, 16.3 and 16.4).
- (ii) The consolidation period is from January 1985 through December 1986 (Item 11).

(b) On Form 1A:

- (i) The amounts rescheduled each year are (column 3):
In 1985, FF334, and
In 1986, FF312.

The following is an example of a Form 1 for rescheduling Loan No. 1111020 that pertains solely to the rescheduled arrears (no Form 1A is needed).

- (i) Total commitment is FF438 of which FF 230 principal in arrears and FF208 interest in arrears (Item 16).

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM
**FORM 1: DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AND PRIVATE DEBT
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED**

1. Reporting Country ANDORA	2. Debt No. 1111020	2a. Debt No. in Reporting Country (if different)
3. Name of Borrower Government	12. Name of Lender COFACE	
4. Type of Borrower (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Central government <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Central bank <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Local government <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Public Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Mixed enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Official development bank <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Private	12a. Creditor Guaranty Agency	
	13. Creditor Country FRANCE	
5. Name of Guarantor	14. Type of Creditor (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exporter <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private bank or other financial institution <input type="checkbox"/> 4. International organization <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Government or public agency <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Bond <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Nationalization	
6. Budget Financed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	15. Commitment Date February 1985	
7. Economic Sector and Purpose Paris Club arrears rescheduling as of December 1984	16. Amount of Commitment EF 438 of which 1. 230 rescheduled principal arrears 2. 208 rescheduled interest arrears 3. rescheduled maturities 4. rescheduled interest 5. rescheduled short term 6. resch. private non-guaranteed debt.	
8. Type of Agreement (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> 0. Normal loan <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Debt refinancing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Debt rescheduling <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Other (describe in Notes)	17. Currency in Which 1. Amount is reported EF _____ 2. Debt is repayable EF _____	
9. Principal Payments 1. Pattern of Repayments (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Equal payments <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Annuity <input type="checkbox"/> 3. One lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (provide schedule on Form 1A) 2. Repayment Based on (mark one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total commitment <input type="checkbox"/> Each drawing 3. If Repayment is Based on Drawings a. No of months from drawing to first principal repayment: _____ b. No. of principal payments on each drawing: _____	18. Type of Interest or Base <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Interest free <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Interest included in principal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Fixed rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Variable rate/rates <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (Form 1A required) If rates are variable give base 6. 1st variable base _____ 7. 2nd variable base _____	
	19. Interest Rates or Margins 1. 1st fixed rate 4.5% 3. 2nd fixed rate _____% 2. 1st variable margin _____% 4. 2nd variable margin _____%	
10. Principal Repayment Dates 1. First 86-5 _____ 2. Final 88-11 _____ 3. No. of payments per year 2 _____	20. Interest Payment Dates 1. First 86-5 _____ 2. Final 88-11 _____ 3. No. of payments per year 2 _____ 4. For items 19.3 or 19.4 above, give dates on which rates take effect:	
11. Consolidation Period From 1985-1 _____ To 1986-12 _____ (Fill in column 3 of Forms 1A with amounts rescheduled each year)	21. Commitment Charge (rate %) _____	
22. Notes		

II. Form 2

Reporting transactions on the loans emanating from of debt relief agreement are identical to those reported for regular ones except for the initial transaction of a multi year rescheduling loan.

In those instances where a rescheduling covers maturities due in the future, the rescheduled drawings should be equal to the amount rescheduled in the reported year, the amount to be rescheduled in the future should be reported as undrawn under Item 100.

Thus the following is the formula for reporting the initial transaction on rescheduling loans:

Commitments = Total commitment reported on Form 1.
Drawings = Amount rescheduled in the reported year.
Debt outstanding and disbursed = Amount rescheduled in the reported year.
Undrawn Balance = Amount to be rescheduled in future years.

The following is an example of how to report the transactions on Form 2 for the two loans mentioned above:

- (i) For loan No. 1111010, the rescheduled commitment is equal to the total commitment reported on Form 1. However, the outstanding and the rescheduled disbursement are equal to the portion that is being rescheduled in 1985 and the residual that pertains to amounts to be rescheduled in 1986 is recorded at the end of 1985 as being undisbursed.
- (ii) For Loan No. 1111020, the outstanding, the rescheduled commitment and rescheduled disbursement are equal to the total commitment reported on Form 1.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM (DRS)

**FORM 2: INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBTS AND PRIVATE DEBTS PUBLICLY GUARANTEED
CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD**

Reporting Country ANDORA	Period Ended (month year) 1985-12
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION		Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt
02	Debt Number	1111010	1111020		1111000
03	Currency Reported				
010	Debt Outstanding and Disbursed	334	438		1840
100	Undrawn Amount				
200	Principal in Arrears				
300	Interest in Arrears				
400	New Commitments				
500	Drawings				
600	Cancellations of Undrawn Amount				
700	Write-offs of Debt Outstanding				
800	Principal Paid				
900	Interest Paid				
01R	Rescheduled: Debt Outstanding				
20R	Rescheduled: Principal in Arrears				230
30R	Rescheduled: Interest in Arrears				208
80R	Rescheduled: Principal Due				230
90R	Rescheduled: Interest Due				104
20W	Forgiven: Principal in Arrears				
30W	Forgiven: Interest in Arrears				
80W	Forgiven: Principal Due				
90W	Forgiven: Interest Due				
40R	Amount Consolidated under Rescheduling	646	438		
50R	Amount Drawn under Rescheduling	334	438		
10R	Amount Undrawn under Rescheduling	312			

Notes:

B. LOANS BEING RESCHEDULED

I. Form 2

The counterparts of the loans emanating from the debt relief agreements are the loans included in the rescheduling agreement. The reported transaction on these loans for the year in which the rescheduling occurred should reflect the rescheduling, i.e., debt outstanding should be decreased by the amounts rescheduled that are now outstanding loans.

The relationship between the transaction in the year when the rescheduling occurred and the previous one is the following:

Current debt outstanding (Item 010) =
Item 010 of the previous year
Minus Item 20R (Principal arrears rescheduled)
Minus Item 80R (Principal rescheduled)

Interest in arrears rescheduled and interest rescheduled should be reported under Items 30R and 90R respectively.

As an example of a transaction for a loan that is being rescheduled, please find in Form 2 below the transaction for loan # 1111000 which is the loan being rescheduled by the two loans mentioned above.

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM (DRS)

**FORM 2: INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBTS AND PRIVATE DEBTS PUBLICLY GUARANTEED
CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD**

Reporting Country ANDORA	Period Ended (month year) 1985-12
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION		Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt
02	Debt Number	1111010	1111020		1111000
03	Currency Reported				
010	Debt Outstanding and Disbursed	334	438		1840
100	Undrawn Amount				
200	Principal in Arrears				
300	Interest in Arrears				
400	New Commitments				
500	Drawings				
600	Cancellations of Undrawn Amount				
700	Write-offs of Debt Outstanding				
800	Principal Paid				
900	Interest Paid				
01R	Rescheduled: Debt Outstanding				
20R	Rescheduled: Principal in Arrears				230
30R	Rescheduled: Interest in Arrears				208
80R	Rescheduled: Principal Due				230
90R	Rescheduled: Interest Due				104
20W	Forgiven: Principal in Arrears				
30W	Forgiven: Interest in Arrears				
80W	Forgiven: Principal Due				
90W	Forgiven: Interest Due				
40R	Amount Consolidated under Rescheduling	646	438		
50R	Amount Drawn under Rescheduling	334	438		
10R	Amount Undrawn under Rescheduling	312			

Notes:

Prior to rescheduling at December 31, 1984 the status of the loan was the following:

Debt outstanding and disbursed	FF 2300
Principal in arrears	FF 230
Interest in arrears	FF 208

During 1985, an additional FF 230 in principal and FF 104 interest should have been paid. The amounts plus the principal and interest arrears as of December 1984 were included in 1985 rescheduling agreement (Forms 1 No. 1111010 and 1111020). Thus the reported transaction for loan No. 1111000 on Form 2 should be the following:

Amount outstanding as of end 1985 = amount outstanding as of end 1984 (2300) minus principal in arrears rescheduled (230) minus principal due during 1985 (230) = FF 1840.

Principal and interest in arrears are now 0 and the items for principal/interest in arrears rescheduled and principal and interest rescheduled are filled with the correct amounts. The principal and interest payments that are due in 1986, included in the 1985 rescheduling agreement, should be netted out of the disbursed and outstanding in 1986.

Loans outstanding in the previous reporting period that have been terminated in the current one via swaps or re-lending operations should be reported with an outstanding amount of "zero" and a footnote explaining the nature of the conversion.

The examples above show the data elements for the recording of a single loan that is being rescheduled. The same rules apply to those cases when the rescheduling agreement consists of the consolidation of several loans. The modification of the individual loans included in the consolidation has to be reported loan by loan. The total amount of the consolidated rescheduling loan for public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt should tally with the amounts netted out from the original loans plus the capitalized interest.

II. Form 4

In many instances certain private non-guaranteed debts carry guarantees of official creditor agencies. These debts are included in rescheduling agreements. In column 6 of Form 4 indicate the amount of principal due on private non guaranteed debt that was included in a rescheduling agreement during the reporting period. This amount should be netted out of the amount outstanding at the end of period (column 8). The amount of interest that was rescheduled should be given in column 7. Please note that the total of these two amounts should correspond to the amount reported on form 1 of the new rescheduling loan in Item 16.6.